TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1896.

Amssements To-day. Daly's Theatre-Is Honor Bound, &c. 1:15 P. M. Grand Opera House-The Kerry Gow. Sr. M. Grand Opera Woune—The Kerry Gow. SP. M.
Monter & Rint's—Islon. S. P. M.
Lyseum Theatre—One of Our Girls. 5:48 P. M.
Madinon Neumer Theatre—Frince Karl. 5:50 P. M.
Nibio's Garden—The Gav'ner and A Happy Pair. S. P. S.
Pomple's Theatre—The Private Secretary. S. P. M.
Pamerama—Madico av. and 30th st.
Handard Theatre—A Tin Soldier. S. P. M.
Rint Theatre—Regard. S. P. M.
Thailin Theatre—Mad of Belleville. S. P. M. Theilin Thentre—Hald of Belleville, P. M.
Tony Pastor's Thenter—The Coring Grocery, 18 S.P. M.
Union Square Thentre—Pepita, S.P. M.
Windows Thentre—Wu Sand Co., S.P. M.
HA Avenue Thentre—Love and Law, S.P. M.
Eth Avenue Thentre—The Little Tytoon, S.P. M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, iseved to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

The First Duty.

The first and instant duty of the present Congress has been and is to provide for a system of national self-defence. The whole coest of the United States, the towns and cities by the sea and on the great lakes, are absolutely defenceless. We lie at the mercy of every considerable foreign power, trusting blindly to chance to save our cities from destruction, and industry and trade] and commerce from disastrous disturbance. If regard for the immense interests which would be ruined in case of foreign war is not enough to impress Congress, that body should at least have some feeling for the national honor, and be eager to begin to remedy the disgraceful and dangerous plight in which the country has been left too long.

But this does not seem to be a subject in which Congress takes an interest. Instead, Congress seems bent, by throwing away money on boodle bills, to be preparing to be niggardiy in regard to the one important and necessary measure to which it should be most willing to be liberal. Extravagant where it should be economical, and economical where it should be extravagant: is this

to be the record of this Democratic Congress? Millions for jobs, but not a cent for national defence: is that to be the motto and epitaph of the Forty-ninth Congress?

The Most Unkindest Cut of All.

On Dec. 25, 1884, Mr. CLEVELAND, then residing in Albany, addressed to Mr. George William Curtis, to hold, to have, and to keep for the National Civil Service Reform Association, a communication setting forth his views as to that concern. In this communication Mr. CLEVELAND declared plainly his resolve to enforce, as it would soon become his duty to enforce, the PENDLETON act, and also his views in regard to the general question of the offices and party service. "If I were addressing none but party friends," wrote Mr. CLEVELAND, "I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that, though the coming Administration is to be Democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office; and to say to them that, while Democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office not embraced within the civil service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or selfsolicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment."

This letter gave glee to the Mugwumps and has been their Bible ever since. If Democrats applying for office have not always in their opinion been received with proper consideration, if the Administration has not been as Democratic as Democrats could deshie, the Mugwumps at least ought to have been satisfied. When the President has erred it has generally been upon the Mugwump side. Surely, people for whom he has done so much, oven to the harm of his party as well as of his own political propects. o stand by him like a band of brothers. Surely they ought to hold up his hands when, in their view, he is weak or weakening, and to stand by him to the end.

Unfortunately, it is not in the Mugwump nature to stand by anything or anybody long. The Mugwump's speciality is kicking and his delight ingratitude. At the meeting of the New York Civil Service Reform Association the other night, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS candidly admitted that the policy to which the President committed himself in his letter of Dec. 25, 1884, and which he has since followed with various divagations and variations, was necessarily a fatal one in a a personal and political sense:

"As an individual, looking at it as a civil service re former, I should say that the course of the President however courageous and sincere, must be a compromise between his party on one hand and the interests of re form on the other, and the inevitable end of such a course is disaster."

This is true enough, and it would have been well for the President and the Democracy if he had recognized the fact when he came into office; but it must strike him as peculiarly unkind that the Mugwumps, for whom he has sacrificed so much, should now tell him that disaster is the inevitable result of his attention to them.

They seem to have given him up, and doubtless are already looking for another victim. Is it too late for the President to give them up, abandon the policy of wabbling compromise, throw to the winds his consistent inconsistency, and make his Administration Democratic in all its intentions, acts, policy, and officers? It cannot be pleasant to cater to the Mugwumps after they have thrown him overboard.

Ulster Threatening Rebellion.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the dexterity with which Governor HILL baffled the attempt of O'Donovan Rossa to disturb the great assemblage of Ireland's well wishers in the Academy of Music on Friday evening. But it was not generally known that, had the blatant apostle of dynamite shown himself refractory and managed to read his rabid resolutions, the Governor had yet another arrow in his quiver, and would have met the scandalous attack on the upright purpose of the meeting with an irresistible rejoinder. But the fact is that Mr. HILL was prepared to show that the very act denounced by Rossa as a proof that Mr. GLADSTONE was unworthy of the trust of Irish patriots, namely, the recent announcement of the Minis try's intention to revive the Arms law of 1881, is itself the most conclusive demonstration of the Premier's resolve to fulfil the hopes of Ireland. For the Arms act, undoubtedly a species of coercion, is inveked now for the first time in the history of Eugland's relations to her sister kingdom, not against the vast Catholic majority that constitutes five-sixths of Ireland's population. but against a traitorous minority of the inhabitants of Ulster, who threaten to frustrate by rebellion the liberation of their country. No wonder that not a voice was raised of the question. The strike undoubtedly

newal of the Arms act for such an honorable purpose, and no wonder that the Tories execrate their favorite weapon of coercion when they see it employed to discipline and re-

press the Orange mutineers. There is, unhappily, no doubt that Orangemen and their instigators and sympathizers in the British landlord class are trying to organize an armed insurrection against the restoration of the Dublin Parliament. They were well enough content with an Irish legislature in the last century, when they were exclusive masters of it, but now, for sooth, they will have none of it, because their Catholic fellow countrymen are to at last enjoy the share in Irish legislation to which they are numerically entitled. The Orangemen will fight, they say, sooner than submit to political equality. In order that Americans, no matter of what lineage or what creed, should appreciate the monstrous arrogance and iniquity of this position, they should never lose sight of certain facts. First, almost perfect evenness between Catholics a considerable section of the Protestant and Labor League, as was proved by the the late election more than half of the seats allotted to the northern province. Thirdly, of the Ulster Protestants who voted against

the population of Ulster itself is divided with and Protestants, the former exhibiting, if anything, a slight preponderance. Secondly, Ulstermon are members of the National Land ability of Parnellite candidates to carry at the Nationalist nominees many hold themselves aloof from the organization and condemn the attitude of Orangemen. The latter, then, are but a shred of a fraction of a minority, whose attempt to paralyze the will of Ireland's nationality and to defy the flat of the British House of Commons would be a subject for derision, were it not surreptitiously and even half openly supported by the infuriated landlord class throughout the United Kingdom which controls the Tory politicians, together with a wing of the Liberal party. So far have the champions and sycophants of landlordism carried their encouragement of Orange disaffection that officers of high rank in the army do not hesitate, it seems, to talk in London clubs and drawing rooms of refusing to obey the Government should they be ordered to enforce the will of Parliament in Ireland. When the time comes to deal with such fellows, Mr. GLADSTONE will know how to bring them to their knees and make them smart for their treasonable utterances; but meanwhile he proposes, with the cordial approval of Irish patriots, to take away the power of mis chief from the gulls and tools of the landlore interest in Ulster. That, and nothing else, is Mr. GLADSTONE's object in seeking at this time a renewal of the power to search for arms, which O'Donovan Rossa stultified himself by proclaiming a proof of disloyalty to the Irish Nationalist cause.

Very Sensible Men.

The Order of United Pianomakers condemi the majority of the men in the employ of two large plano manufacturers for having brought about the failure of the eight-hour movement in their trade. But when they get over their first chagrin, and stop to think more calmly about the whole matter, we are sure that so intelligent a body of workmen will change their minds, and come to the conclusion that those who held back took the prudent and reasonable course.

When the project for making eight hours a day's work was submitted to Mr. STEIN-WAY, he met it in a very sensible and convincing way. He laid before his workmen a frank and clear statement, in which he showed them that, under present conditions it could not be carried into effect without great harm to themselves. A reduction of one-fifth in the hours of labor would increase the cost of production, and make it necessary to charge higher prices for the planes upon which they worked; but home and foreign competition absolutely forbade any increase of prices. Therefore, if the planomakers insisted on eight hours only, production would inevitably cease and there would be no work for them.

Then he left the workmen to decide for themselves what they would do, and, like sensible and reasonable men, the great majority of them decided to stick to ten hours The men in another of the great piano manufactories reached the same conclusion for the same reasons; and hence the eight-hour movement failed in that particular trade in New York.

It was defeated simply because it was impossible for it to be successful without ruin to both employer and employed; because the workmen agreed with Mr. STEINWAY that the cost of production could not be increased at the present time, and that unless there was such increase, the business would go down in New York, and they with it. They were very level-headed men.

The Logic of the Situation.

It is a great struggle that the Third Avenue strikers are engaged in, and in the active sympathy of other trades they have forces working in their interest which a few years ago were unknown and which even low have no direct connection with them.

The other trades are under no obligation to take any notice of the strike at all, but instead of remaining neutral, the growing sentiment in the labor world in favor of widely concerted action takes hold of them, and induces them to pitch in as though the conflict was directly aimed against themselves It is a labor war of almost unprecedented quietude, just as it certainly is unprece dented in the extent and variety of the contestants now ranged on the side of the aborers who commenced it.

This is a new sort of warfare, and it follows that the pressure of the conflict, instead of being centred upon the object of the strikers' hostlity alone, is distributed over a field nearly as broad and varied as the

novel forces which carry on the fight. With the decline of business on the Third Avenue cars must go, though in a less degree, the decline of business on the avenue itself and thus the contest between the company and its former work people lays its hand directly along the whole length of one of the city's great thoroughfares, from the Post Office to the Harlem River and indirectly its effect is feit over a much greater district. The principal gainers by

the strike are the other railroad lines. In the front of this situation, the fact looms up over everything else that the strike in itself is a failure. The company's cars are provided with new drivers and conductors and the loss of the old men is felt less and less every day. The strikers themselves are no longer a factor in the struggle, because i is now maintained entirely by outsiders, a great inconvenience and expense to them seives undoubtedly, and to the detriment of the Third avenue as well as of the Third Avenue Railroad.

The general opinion upon the wisdom of this sustained hostility would be very differentifthere was any reasonable prospect of the railroad company being forced to suc cumb, to yield the point now made by the strikers, and discharge all its new men. But that seems out among the Parnellite members against a re- does great injury to the company, but we

fall to see how it produces any benefit for the str'kers. The great Missouri Pacific strike was declared off by the strikers on account of their unwillingness to continue a contest which was hurtful to neo ple apart from the railroad and to the bus ness community generally. The sooner the Third Avenue strikers follow the example set by the Knights of the Southwest the better it will be for all concerned.

Our Cattle Lands.

According to statistics furnished by a firm n Scotland, and quoted by the Financial Chronicle here, it seems that the amount of British capital invested in joint stock cattle companies in this country is \$20,000,000; but that the prospects of the business do not encourage any increase of the sum.

The first company was started in Edinourgh only five years ago, and as it sucseeded in making dividends of something over twenty per cent, at the beginning, ten other important companies were speedily established. The capital of these eleven com panies is more than \$20,000,000, and their herds altogether amount to 672,013 head They own or lease 3,319,072 acres of land.

But, without exception, their profits have fallen off since 1893, and in most cases largely. The dividends of the first company, the Prairie Company of Edinburgh, dropped one-half between 1883 and 1885, and four of the others

made nothing at all last year. The great profits formerly made in the ousiness invited competition to such an extent that prices declined, and, besides, the action of the President in obliging many owners to pay for their grass, instead of getting it free, increased expenses, and so

helped to depress the industry. We see, therefore, that this foreign investment, toward which there was so much apprehension and hostility here, has helped to lessen the price of beef, and consequently the British capitalists are disappointed They find that cattle raising at the West is a risky business, and are not likely to put any more of their money in it. The laws of nature and of trade are protecting us from the danger feared by so many Americans a few years ago-the absorption of our best cattle lands by alien capitalists.

Newspapers are in luck just now. THE SUN as named the Brooklyn Postmaster. - Inter-Ocean. This is a mistake. In appointing Mr. HEN-DRIX to be Postmaster of Brooklyn, President CLEVELAND, as we understand, took the advice of Hugh McLaughlin, and first-rate advice it was. There is no Democrat in the State whose advice is more worthy of consideration than Mr. McLaughlin's.

HENRY VILLARD was basely betrayed, but he has his revenges, in spite of himself.

Mr. Powperty's circular is full of good sense, and in nothing it is more sensible than its advocacy of practical measures and its contempt of mere talk and talkers. Here are three specimen Powderlyisms, and two of them are as witty as they are judicious:

"The labor men who never labor."
"We know we have rights without passing resolu tions."
"In the hands of mon entirely mouth the gun is harm-less as the sword."

MARTIN IRONS will think that Mr. POWDERLY

s getting personal. Kentuckians will note without surprise that in the Lexington races yesterday Mary Ann and Pura Rye ran a dead heat. Mars Ann was probably the faster, but in Kentucky

who or what would not stick to Pure Ryo? Growling at the President.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. A leading Democratic Congressman said to-day that he wouldn't care if Cleveland's horses would run away with him and break his neck. He was re ninded that Secretary Bayard would in that case be President, and that he had shown himself as much of a Mugwump as Cleveland, in that he had not made a single change in the State Department, and could scarcely be persuaded to r-commend the appointment of Democrats to Consulants. The reply of the Conreseman to this was that Tom Bayard would be all right if he was President; they could manage him. The trouble with him now was that Cleveland ran him. A few days ago Senator Voorhees, with a party of Indians Democrats, called on the President. These gentlemen talked over the political situation in the Hooser State, and told the President something that ought to be done. The President listened to all they had to say, and then bluntly told them that he was not running his adminis tration in the interest of Indiana. This remark has been Democratic curses to hurl at Cleveland.

The Democrats from every other section of the country are terribly jealous of New York and New York men. They run over the list of fat places that have gone to that State, and then weep. They begin with the President and two members of the Cabinet, and and with both Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, two Comptrollers, the Treasurer, Chief Clerk, Auditor, Cap-tain of the Watch, &c., not to mention messengers, watchmen, and unclassified la' orers without end. Cleveland is constantly doing as he did vesterday in

man Henley recommended a man; Senator Hearst also recommended one, and was backed by the best Deme crats of the county. Cleveland went outside of all these and took a young man who had little or no backing The leaders say all this is having a disastrous effect upo their party discipline. They cannot hold the boys to gether without some assurance that they are to hav the fruits of victory.

Mr. Curtle's Advice to Mr. Cleveland. From the Hartford Times.

The President would be doing a very unwise hing to follow Mr. Curtis's advice and kick away the adder that uplifted him. He knows that the Der elected him-or at least that without the support of the He knows that for every ten votes he received from the Mugwumps he received fifty times ten from his part; and he is not so misguided as to forget this fact, nor to fail to select Democrate generally for his appointees Mr. Curtis's advice, were it accepted and followed would pretty certainly wreck the Administration tha

In carrying out this policy President Cleveland mus have the support of the party that nominated him and gave him five million votes. He may sustain his prin ciples and adhere to his party obligations. But should he cut loose from his party, as Mr. Curtis suggests, all of his effects at reform would be lost, and the door would be wide open for the entrance of Blaine and his extrem partisan policy, with all the corruption of the reckles rings and plunderers, who have been mainly crushed out by President Cleveland.

Miss Folsom's Wedding Gows.

From the Philadelphia Press. The forthcoming social event of concentrated interest is the wedding of President Cleveland. I am able to give, on the word of Agues Folsom, the bride's cousin, who is an opera singer in this city, a description of the wedding dress, which in the estimation of feminine readers will be of more consequence than aught

ise connected with the subject.
"Before Frances went abroad," says Miss Agnes, "she visited me in New York, and at her request I gave her the addresss of an expert dressmaker in Paris-one who had made some costumes for several American actresses and singers. She didn't wish to go to Worth or Pingat or any other of the more renowned designers. Well, it s late letter she informed me that she had gone to the man I recommended, that he had taken the commission to provide the trousseau, and that the bridal robe was nearly done. Of course the stud is white satin, and it is exceptionally heavy and fine—not as lustrous as the av-erage, and quite phable. Decollete? No, indeed. Mod-est brides nowadays don't expose their necks or arms. The make of it is like this." and Miss Folson drew a sich of the important garment. It was a shapely and rather quiet thing, according to this picture, anny and smooth as to bodice, open in a triangular bit at the neck, with sleaves a trille puffy at the shoulders and a train of oderate length.

"The trimming that runs around the waist across the drapery in front and among the train," my informan continued, "is exquisite old point lace given to France by her grandmother, who were it almost baif a centur ago. This ince forms an embellishment of the costume

A Brookign Lady Presented to the Queen.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. Miss Cora Barnes, daughter of Domas Barnes f this city, was presented to Queen Victoria and the of this city, was presented to Marca, at Buckingham Palace.
Prince of Wales by Lady Murray, at Buckingham Palace. on Wednesday last. Miss harnes were a dress of white satis, low coreage, demi-short sleeves, long gloves, and THE SEISURE OF THE DAVID J. ADAMS

Congress Taking Stops to Obtain Reports WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The seizure of the David J. Adams by Canadian authorities for purchasing fait in Canadian waters called forth resolutions in the House of Representatives to-day from members representing con stituencies as widely separated as Maine and Arkansas. A resolution introduced by Mr. Stone of Massachusatta after a recital of the published reports in the case, makes an order that the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall inquire into the facts of the case, with authority to recommend such legislation as may be due to a proper sense of national dignity and

to a just regard for the rights and interests of the national commerce.
A resolution by Mr. Breekenridge of Arkansas requests the President, ifinot incompatible with the good of the public service, to inform the House what steps have been taken by him the House what steps have been taken by him to have the solvure investigated and to communicate as soon as practicable the circumstances and the preience under which the seizure was made. One by Mr. Rice of Massachuseits declares that the seizure was a violation of the reciprocal commercial rights of citizens of the United States and of Great Britain, growing out of the principles of international country recognized by the legislation of both countries, and demands of this Government prompt and efficient measures to obtain reparation to its citizens for this unjawfullact and to protect them against its repetition.

The bill introduced by Mr. Dingley of Maine provides:

The bill introduced by Mr. Dingley of Maine provides:

Whenever any foreign country whose vessels have been placed on the same footing in ports of the United States as American vessels (the coastwies trade excepted) shall deny to any vessels of the United States any of the commercial privileges accorded to national vessels in the ports of such foreign country, it shall be the duity of the Fresident to issue his proclamation excluding on and after such time as he may indicate, all vessels of such foreign country of similar obstracter to secure of the United States as are denied to American vessels in the ports of such commercial privileges in the ports of the United States as are denied to American vessels in the ports of such commercial privileges in the ports of any vessel of such foreign country shall do any act prohibited by the proclamation, the master, officer, or agent of any vessel of such foreign country shall be interrugal, tackle, furniture, and boats shall beliable to seizure and forfeiture, and any person opposing any officer of the United States in the enforcement of this act shall forfeit Seculand shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on convection shall be liable to imprisonment not saccesing two years.

Sonator, Frye introduced a similar bill in the

Senator Frye introduced a similar bill in the Senator Frye thought a law authorizing the President to issue a proclamation should be clear and unmistakable in its terms, so that in addition to the responsibility of issuing the proclamation he should not have the responsibility of undertaking to determine the meaning of the law.

bility of undertaking to determine the meaning of the law.

Senator Dawes offered resolutions, which were agreed to without debate, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information in the possession of the Government concerning the alleged seizure of the David J. Adams, and what measures, if any, have been taken to protect fishing vessels of the United States while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada; and instructing the Committee on Forsign Relations to inquire whether the David J. Adams was seized while engaged in lawful commerce, and what measures, if any, are necessary to protect the persons and property of American citizens while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada, and to report by bill or otherwise.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD TAX CASES. The Constitutional Questions Raised Ignored by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the judgment of the California courts in the California railroad tax cases.

These cases were brought to recover county and State taxes from the railroad companies which were assessed under section 3,664 of the Political Code of California. One of the specia Political Code of California. One of the special grounds of defence was that section 3,664 of the Political Code was not constitutionally enacted by the Legislature and had not the force of law. The majority of the court did not think that it was necessary to consider the question of the constitutionality of the law, but affirmed the judgment entirely upon the ground that the assessments cannot be the basis of judgments against the companies.

Justice Fleid, in a separate opinion, says:

Justice Floid, in a separate opinion, says:

I agree to the judgment of the Court in this and the other fax cases, but I regret that it has not been deemed consistent with its duty to decide the important constitutional questions involved, and particularly the on-which was so fully considered in the Urcuit Court, the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution was made between the property of the detendants and the property of individuals to its discremination was made between the property of the detendants and the property of individuals to its discreminates, and to that extent depriving it of that equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The question is one of transcendent importance, and it will come to this court, and continue to come until it is authorizatively decided in harmony with the great constitutional amendment which insures to every one, whatever his position or association may be, the equal protection of the laws.

DECISION AGAINST THE MORNOWS.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The Supreme Court of the United States to-day delivered some very important opinions bearing upon the Mormon question, and the anti-Mormons are in a state of great exultation as the local victed by the local courts of polygamy under the Edmunds law. In order to erase that law he put away his first wife. who was an aged woman, and continued to live and cohabit with a "sealed" wife, who was much younger and more attractive. His defence was that he and more attractive. His defence was that he was not living in polygamy, but with one wife only. The Territorial court held that his only legal wife was the woman to whom he was first married, and that to put her away was not an evasion of the law but an act of inhumanity. He was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. He appealed to the Supreme Court asking a reversal of the decision of the lower Court, on the ground that he ceased to be a polygamist upon the passage of the Edmunds bill.

oo a polyamist upon the passage of the Edmunds bill.

The Supreme Court held that it had no jurisdiction in the case, and the decision of the Territorial court was final. The effect of this decision will be to send Snow and soveral other prominent Mormons to the pentientary, and it establishes what the Mormons have disputed, that the first wife of a Mormon is his legal wife, no matter whether he recognizes her as such or not. The Mormon lobby are very much each down because of this decision, as they expected that the judgment of the lower Court would be reversed.

The Rev. Jo Cook is up to his old tricks again, and is getting himself very thoroughly disliked in Nebraska, where he is lecturing. The Tecumsel Jour should be ever come there again he would "either con-duct himself as becomes a gentleman, pay a fine, or go

"On the day following his speech in our city," says the Journal, "Mr. Cook's conduct at one of our leading hotels would have been unbecoming the worst old drunken bum in the county, and the only reason he was not arrested was because the marshalo officer happened to be in some other vicinity."

Proof of Collision from the Oregon's Wreck The Merritt wrecking steamer Rescue, after waiting nine days on her last trip for favorable weather sent divers down to the wreck of the Oregon on Satur day last and recovered fifteen packages of cargo. These are now at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. Mr. Merrit said yesterday that some boxes of steel which lay in the forward compartment of the Oregon, on the side of which the ship's plates were broken, had been stove in and broken by the force of the collision. established beyond any question the fact of a collision about which doubts have been persistantly expressed.

An Intelligent Solution of a Vexed Question From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

High license has exerted a most excellent in fluence on the morals of the community whereve tried. It brings the liquor traffic under better control It removes many temptations from the weak and stumbling. It increases the revenues of the Govern-ment, and relieves to that extent the productive energies of the people. It is a very intelligent solution of vexed social problem. Intemperance is an evil which has reached fearful proportions, and the people intent o deal with it in some way or other.

Two Kinds. From the Brooklyn Eagle

The course of Mayor Claveland of Jorsey City fres the spirit of Democracy as much as the course of Fresident Claveland depresses it. There are Clavelands and Clavelands, and the Jersey brand is the popular one.

\$1,000 for the Conscience Fund. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- Acting Secretary Fair child to-day received from New York the second half of a \$1.00 gold certificate numbered A Sole-, the first half of of which was received last week, and the restitution being complete, the amount was placed to the credit of the "Conscience Fund."

The live news of the day graphically illustrated vivides the Cincinnati graphic News. The lilustrations are rendered doubly fresh and interceting by the pens of graceful and vigorous writers. The new

paper,throughout is breezy, healthful, and refreshing.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

& Bill to Substitute Cots Nates for Gold un WASHINGTON, May. 10 .- In the Senate to day Mr. Van Wyck (Rep., Neb.) introduced a bill

to authorize the Union Pacific Railroad Company to construct branch roads. Referred. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce when reporting the River and Harbor bill to re port the facts on which each item of the bill is proposed appropriation is advisable and of statement of the condition of the work, if al-

ready begun. Referred.

The Inter-State Commerce bill was then placed before the Senate. Mr. Ingalls's amendment was agreed to, giving to the Commission the right to report to the United States Circui the right to report to the United States Circuit Court and get its speedy indgment on complaints whenever the companies decline to obey the order of the Commission. Mr. Walthall (Dem., Miss.) addressed the Senate in support of the bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. Conger was agreed to, limiting the bill in the case of common carriers whose routes are partly by railroad and partly by water, to such of these companies as are "under a common control, management, or arrangement."

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panies as are "under a common control, management, or arrangement."

Without further action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Beach (Dem., N. Y.) proposed an amendment to the rules, so as to subject to a fine of \$100 every member who is absent during a call of the House.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.), introduced a bill providing that any holder of standard gold or silver coin may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Government depositary in sums of not less than \$10 and receive therefor notes to be called "coin notes" of the United States. The bill makes it unlawful to issue gold or silver certificates, and provides that all such certificates herestore issued shall be cancelled and destroyed, and the coin notes issued in lieu therefor. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain a reserve of not more than \$100,000,000 gold and silver coin for the redemption of legal tender notes, and an additional reserve equal in amount to the outstanding coin notes issued. All other surplus revenue not required for the payment of the ourrent expenditures of the United States that may be subject to call, provided that, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, not more than \$15,000,000 shall be paid in any one month.

An attempt was made to pass the bill to prohibit book making and pool selling in the District of Columbia, Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina remarking that the time was auspicious for the passage of the bill, as many of those members opposed action on the bill in the absence of the "good fellows" who had gone to the races, and it was postooned until the next District day.

The bill to punish the advertisement of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia, after some time spent in the effort to secure a quorum, was passed.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL. Its Pate in the Senste Depends on the Long and Short Haul Amendment.

WASHINGTON May 10 -At 4 P M to-morrow the Senate will vote upon the Inter-State Commerce bill, which has been under discus sion for nearly a month, and is the result of a year's labor and investigation of Senator Cullom and the members of the committee of lom is still confident of passing his bill, it is unless what is known as the long and short haul amendment is knocked out. This was haul amendment is knocked out. This was proposed last week by Senator Camden of West Virginia and adopted by one majority, when barely a quorum of Senators was present. Among the absentees were some who oppose the proposition most vigorously, and they will move to eliminate it before the bill reaches a final vote. This amendment provides that a railroad company shall not charge any more per mile per ton for a short distance than for a long distance, nor carry a thousand tons of freight any cheaper proportionately than a single ton. In other words, the charge for transporting a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York, 900 miles, shall be ten times as much as the charge from Philadelphia to New York, 90 miles, and no reduction of rates can be made for quantity. As the statistics show that from 60 to 90 per cent, of the earnings of the great trunk lines are from local freight, it is argued that the provision will compel an increase of through rates instead of a decrease of local rates, and it is therefore copposed by all the Wostern Senators. It is charged that Senator Camden introduced this amendment for the purpose of repealing the bill by making it as objectionable as possible, and those who believe in the doctrine it represents, joined with those who want to kill the measure in adopting it. Whether these two classes of Senators are strong enough to retain the Camden amendment is a question. Senator Cuilom thinks not. He believes the amendment will be knocked out, or modified so as to make it less objectionable. But if the attempt fails and the amendment remains in the bill the whole measure will probably be laid upon the table. proposed last week by Senator Camden

Selecting a Jury in the Prelier Murder Case St. Louis, May 10.-The noted case of Hugh M. Brooks, alias W. H. Lonnox Maxwell, charged with

the murder of C. Arthur Prelier at the Southern Hotel in this city on the 7th of April, 1885, was called in the Criminal Court this morning. The case attracted a large crowd, but a detail of police prevented all but a few privileged persons from gaining an entrance. The criscoper was brought into the court room at 11% of clock. Physically, he shows few signs of his long imprisonment of the court of the co the murder of C. Arthur Preller at the Southern Hotel

Tailors Held for Extertion.

Lazarus Shapero of 15 Broome street, and entamin Kaufmann of 176 Delancey street, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the United Tailors' Union, wer charged with obtaining money from Abraham Schneider, a clothing manufacturer of 48 Ludlow street, by threats and intimidation. Schneider said he employed about twenty tailors, and at the end of March, when he had a large amount of contract work on hand, his union men struck and left him. men struck and left him.

On April I Shapero and Kaufmann called upon him.

On April I Shapero and Kaufmann called upon him.

On April I Shapero and Kaufmann called upon him and invited him to meet them at 12 Ludlow street to discuss the situation in a friendly spirit. He did so, and was told that the trouble night be settled if he would pay them \$1100. If he refused he was assured he would be driven out of the business, as nobody would work for him. He was frightened, and he finally paid \$57.25, and algued a document by which he agreed to allow walking delegates from the United Tailors' Union to visit his shop at any time, and promised to submit all future difficulties to arbitration, and to pay his striking employees for the time they had lost.

Repenting of his concessions later, he han Shapero and Kaufmann arrested, and Justice Duffy held them in Repenting of his concessions later, he han Shapero and Kaufmann arrested, and Justice Duffy held them in \$500 ball each for examination.

The Mayor Censures Mr. Squire.

Mayor Grace refused yesterday to sign a warrant in favor of Banks Brothers for law books supplied to the City Court. In a letter to the Comptroller on the to the City Court. In a letter to the Comptroller on the subject he says that in the final estimate for 1886 there was \$1,080 appropriated to the Department of Public Works for the purchase of law books for the Judges of the City Court. The Judges made out a list of books they desired in January, which was submitted to foots they desired in January, which was submitted to foots from Strone & Co., whose bid was \$400. Notwithstanding this Commissioner Squire bought the books of Banks Brothers, whose bid was \$175 higher time that of Strone & Co. The Mayor adds that Mr. Squire's action it censurable.

The Fing of Gottysburg Considered.

Lawyer Friend asked for an adjournment esterday in the General Sessions of the case of Lev aute, charged with assault. He did not make much headway until he said:
"I sak for the adjournment, your Honor, to secure
the attendance of the officers of this man's regiment.
He was a brave soldier during the war, and I want to
show that he is incapable of committing the offeress
with which he is charged. At the battle of delty-shore
he captured the robe ling in the most desperate charge of
the arm.

"I will grant an adjournment of one day to the flag of Gettysburg," Recorder Smyth said, and he did. The Two Million Suit Against Western Union Western Union's motion for a bill of partieu-

Western Union's motion for a unit of particulars in the suit brought against it by Receiver Farnsworth of the Backers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company for \$6,000,000 damages, for cutting and secting part of \$6,000,000 damages, for cutting and secting particular and sections of the Court yesterday. Mr. Constitute after the last cuttivance to delay the cash. Decision was reserved.

The Excles Muddle.

The Aldermen discussed yesterday a resolu-

tion directing Commissioner Squirs to our the new Board of Excise from 32 Chambers atreet. They finally sont it to Alderman Rooney's Committee on County Affairs, Judge Bonohue heard argument yesterday on the month to restrain the police from interfering with liquor dealers who hold Heeness granted by the old Board since the appointment of the naw. Dechinour reserved.

Gen. Cutting Must Not Collect the Hents. Judge Lawrence yesterday gave a decision a suit by Mrs. Lydia s. Cutting, widow of Heyward Cutting, reatraining Gen. William Cutting from collect-ing, receiving or in any way interfering with the rents of real estate which formerly belonged to the late Fran-ois B. Cutting.

Mr. Benner Gives Huppiness. At a meeting of the employees of the Nete Fork Lodger, held on Saturday afternoon, May 8, the sincere thanks of all were indirect to Mr. Bouncer for granting them the caturday half hulder. COWNET COURAGE.

One Mexican Captures an Entire Camp, and then Captures a Village. ESTACADO, Texas, May 9. - George W linger with his wife and three children live in Lubbook county, twenty-five miles from here. They are about all the inhabitants of the county, except stockmen and their employees. linger had a store, and is also Postmaster. On last Thursday, as some freighters for the Capital syndicate were en route with their teams for the syndicate's ranch lands in the Pan-handle, they were overtaken by a Mexican on foot. He asked permission to travel with them, and'remained with the party until they camped. ome ten miles from Singer's store. While in camp the Mexican possessed himself of all the pistols belonging to the outfit, and ordered the party, seven in number, to hold up their hands, out they took to their heels instead with the bullets flying around then thick and fast, They all made good their retreat, leaving the Mexican in full possession of the fleid, and he proceeded to enjoy a feast all alone. He then

Mexican in full possession of the fleid, and he proceeded to enjoy a feast all alone. He then destroyed and burned the outil, and selected the best mule belonging to the train. He saddled and mounted the animal and rode around the outskirts of the camp, apparently looking for some of his travelling companions, but finding none, he rode off.

Two of the teamsters made their way to Singer's. The next morning as these two men and Mr. Singer were standing in the store they saw a man go to the spring, get water, and then come to the store. As he entered the front door he recognized the two men and they recognized him. He was the Mexican. He began to swear, drew his sevoiver, and commenced shooting. Singer and the other men ran in the direction of Singer's residence, about 100 yards distance. As they ran the Mexican shot at Singer. The ball entered the house, passed through a bed post, and lodged in a rocking chair, in which an infant was steeping.

After Singer reached the house he got his Winchester rife and fired one shot at the Mexican she was peeping out of the store. A short cessation of hostilities ensued. Soon smoke was seen coming from all sides of the store. The men at the ranch of Brigman & Burke of Dallas, just west of Singer's as we the smoke and came at full speed to the relief. They succeeded in saving a lot of bacon and corn, but the building and other contents, including the mail matter and the Mexican, were all burned. After the fire was over the Mexican was found. His limbs were badly charred, but his face was only alightly burned. The top of his head had been blown off. It is the supposition that he committed suicide rather than be captured. Several shots were fired while the building was on fire.

A WOMAN'S PATAL PRENEY.

Killing her Husband's Aunt, Belleving that

POTTSVILLE, May 10 .- Sarah O'Neil, wife of Richard O'Neil, was put on trial to-day for the murder of her husband's aunt, Betty Keefe, on the night of Sept. 9, 1885, at the little min-ing patch of Silver Creek. She had been to a christening, where she had drunk freely of intoxicants, and on returning home in a fit of drunken fury she set upon the old woman and killed her. Betty Keefe was an albino, and her white hair and peculiar eyes had given her the the sobriquet of "Betty with the Blinking Eyes," by which she was known throughout the whole Schuylkill Valley. She was never married, was upward of 60 years of age, and lived in the little cabin with her nephew. Mrs. O'Nsii was never bleesed with children, and became possessed of the idea that her husband's aunt had put a spell upon her. The liquor increased this delusion, and when she returned home from the christening she seized a intichet and with the sharp edge laid open the head of the old woman. Then she backed away at her throat until the head and trunk were only held together by a few shreds. She then dragged the corpse by the feet out into the middle of the road, where the neighbors found her standing over the remains and proclaiming her deed. The defence will be insanity. whole Schuylkill Valley. She was never mar-

Death of a Great Naturalist. Peak of a Great Naturalist.

From the London Times.

Thomas Edward, the Banff Naturalist, died on May I, after a prolonged liliness. Edward was born on Christmas Day, 14th, at Gopport, Portsmouth, where his father, a private in the Fifeshire Militia, was stationed after returning from the Peninsular war. Kerly in life Thomas showed indications of a great love of animals, insects, and creatures of every description. He made extensive excursions in search of specimens, and many amusing anucottes are told to illustrate his extra the animal creation. To his mother he was a source of constant trouble, for she disliked many of the creatures with which use Doy constantly came home, in his pockets, in his cap, or conceased about, the body. On one occasion he took off his shirt to wrap a bee's "byke" in it. Edward was an unmanageable boy, with no love of books. He had been discharged from three schools before he was six verse old, parity because he alsermed his of playing trunct and partly because he alsermed his of playing trunct and partly because he alsermed his beetles into school with him. Edward was sent to work at a lobacco factory at the age of six, and subsequently to Grandhoim Wood Will. He had there the opportunity to induige to the full his love of natural objects. At It he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and at the age of 18 he had gone through many severe trials.

He joined the milita, but his love of insects proved fatal to his military smithion. When at drill one day a uniterfly fultered past, and Eaward, forgetting discipline, broke from the ranks, pursued and captured the meet. In the control of the part of the meet of the married, at 23 his ways were 9s did a week, and he had to work until late all the year round; but he added a great deal to the scientific store of knowledge. When he married, at 23 his ways were 9s did a week, and he had to work until late all the year round; but he often span nights in the fields and caves, searching for insects and in married at 23 his ways were 9s did a week, and

many narrow escapes through the eagerness with which he pursued his object. A Republic Without Constitution or Laws. PANAMA, May 2 .- The political situation of the republic of Colombia is far from ratisfactory. Th old Constitution of the nation, which was a very liber one, has been suspended, and no other has been subs tuted for it. Consequently the people are governed simply by the patriotic feeling which induces them to preserve order, though actually there are no laws extant to enforce it, for with the abolition of the Constitution all laws became in abeyance, as they still are. The will of those in authority seems to be its only standard for governing communities. This arbitrarness is certainly alarming, and may culminate in disorder and altempted desposits.

No Case Made Out Against Thomas Adams. Thomas Adams, who was arrested a month ago on the complaint of Dry Goods Dealer Patrick Mc Cann, who said that Adams had embezzled \$11,500 of can, who said that Adams had embergled \$11,500 of fire inturance money which he had been empowered to collect for McCann in 1881, was discharged yesterday by Justice Welde. Lawyer Charlos P. Miller made the motion to diemiss and Ed Price, for the complainant, apposed the motion, on the ground that all the testi-mony for the prosecution had not been heard. "On the evidence aircady taken," and Justice Welds, "no case bas been made out against the prisoner, and on that testimony I dismiss the complaint."

A Monastery in Sullivan Street.

The Roy. Father Anacletus of the Church of St. Anthony of Patus fled vesterday plans for a com-bined church colifice and monastery, to be built on a plot of ground 75 feet wide running through from Sullivan to Thompson street, about 100 feet anoth of Houston street. The street fronts of the building will be of gran-ite, and the stracture will cost \$103,000.

Custom House Appointments. Bauman L. Belden and T. H. Larkins were appointed Custom House Inspectors yesterday. Charles P. Hayes, Night Inspector, and Dennis Murpily and W. Jarrigan on the gauger's force. Mrs. Amanda F. Huckman, an Inspector in the Custom House for many years, died on Sunday.

> Lyrics of Migh Culture. Prom the Boston Courter, HOMELY ADVICE. Man, show yourself of noble soul While here you are a dweller. Don't let your wife bring up the coal And kinding from the cellar. But do that work yourself: reflect You swore to love her eyer.

THE WILL MAIDEN. No lover at all had the maiden gay, She were no engagement ring. But she bought a fiddle and leared to play. And thus had a bow on the atring.

THOMAS STEVENS. Of travelers and explorers we.
The plain will never know a dearth;
What though he did not plough the ses,
On voyages of discovery !
A greater than Magellan, he
Has circumbley ded the cards.

CIECUS TIME.

The birds are warhing resiedy,
The dansies dock the sineral glade,
The trehin how is in his ciec.
The deplant he soon will see
And drink the circus ismentals. THE AMATEUR GARDENER. When rising Sol with brightening rays
The landscape is adorning.
And woodland warblers with their lays

Sainte the golden morning. The man who owns a patch of ground The man who owns a haich of ground is not in summer snoring.

He then is in his warden found.

The beds for weeds exploring.

He plants and sows and rakes and hoes.

And waters the foundoes.

And waters the foundoes.

And digs and sets in fills and rows.

The Early Rose postators.

He inhors for a couple of hours.

Then into breakfast passes.

And what a pyramid devours.

Of flaplacks and melasses.

He toll may never bring him wealth,

But 'its a source of pleasure.

Bestowing on him robust health,

The greatest earthly treasure.

SUCCESS. He graduated has year with celat, Equipped to adorn any station; He's pitching this year for the "Knock emout" Club, And making a great reputation.

SHOWER OF DEAD BIRDS.

Attracted by an Electric Light they Pall to the Ground by Hundreds.

CHICAGO, May 10 .- Yesterday when the watchman of the Board of Trade building made ils rounds, he found the sidewalks and streets in front of the tower covered with dead birds of all sorts. A little later the electrician came down, and said the birds had been killed by the electric light at the top of the tower. When he electric light at the top of the tower. When he went up to the lantern with several members of the Board of Trade the roof was found to be covered with dead birds, and each of the iampe in the big circle of light was filled with them, one globe having eight birds in it. These birds are of every known variety, and many unfamiliar species are among the lot. All shades and colors are there, scarlet, blue, pink, red, canary, mottled black and white, and there were some snips and plover among them. The theory is that they were migratory flocks, going from south to north, and were attracted by the great light, which killed them the moment they touched it. Many persons were on the street with bars and baskets, and in less than two hours the sidewalks were cleared, but the roof of the Board is now covered.

MYSTERIOUS ITALIANS.

Glovanni Ricado Boes Not Know the Com-

As three Italians passed the corner of Grand and Ninth streets, Williamsburgh, yesterday afternoon, disputing and gesticulating, one drow a revolver and shot one of his companions in the left side. He then fled. The injured man was Giovanni Riendo, a barber of 320 North Second street. He said he did not know North Second street. He said he did not know the man who shot him, nor could he assign any reason for the act. The third man, Carmin Andrico, who was arrested, said he could not give any information about the men or the shooting. Ricado's neighbors say his wife and children left their home on account of trouble brought about by a man called leters, an Italian, who formerly lived with Ricado and had an interest in his business. They say also that Ricado complained at his home, a few hours before he was shot, about a letter he had received from Peters, and that he was going to see him.

The description given of the man who fired the shot tailles with that of Peters. The bullet struck likeado's thigh bone and took a downward course. The wound is serious, but is not considered fatal. Storekeepers in Grand street say the men were soliciting money from them for the benefit of the sugar house strikers,

BURLED AGAINST THE GATE.

A Runaway Horse Nearly Causes a Punte

Edward Skidmore of 134 Waverley place. Brooklyn, was driving a light single-horse truck over the Brooklyn Bridge to this city at 2:20 o'clock yesterfright at a passing train and dashed away with such fury that Skidmore lost all control of him. There were a great number of vehicles in the driveway at the time, but the clatter of the runaway and the shouts of policemen and podestrians warned them, and they all got to one side in time to avoid a cellision. At the tower, one side in time to avoid a cellision. At the tower, Bridge Policeman Quilty succeeded in grabbing the horse by the bridle, but leath is grip and was hurled to one side. The runaway soon got by all the impediments in his way, and had a cient down grade course straight into the solid mans of vehicles and pedestrians massing up and down Park row. He was almost upon the sureway before warning was given, and but for the promptness of Bridge Policeman James Gwitt shang just in the nick of time, there would have been a serious accident.

The horse dashed with terrific force against the heavy work of the gate, broke his neck, and dropped to the ground, never to get up again. Skidmore shot out of his seat head forement arainst the gate and landed on the pavement, cut, bleeding, and senseless. He was removed to Chambers Street Hospital, where his wounds were found to be superficial, and he walked home. The

SUNBEAMS.

-In Lowell, Mass., there are 400 liquor saons and only 24 bakeries.

The Boston and Albany Railroad has a

irculating library of 2,000 volumes free to its employees.

—The Chicago Rambler says that Henry Bergh expects to get indictments against all street railways who use bubtalled cars in fiv time.

Those who in one sense follow the for-

tunes of Patti, say that during her tour in Spain and Portugal her receipts were 1,098, 113 franca. -Barbers near Mono Lake, California, whose water is heavy with salts of sodium and horax, use it as a natural shampooing water, to the satisfac

tich of their customers.

The women of the Salvation Army in Bristol, Conn., have armed themselves with Cayenne pepper, to throw in the faces of the ruffians who are accustomed to annoy them in their street parades. -An express train on the Central Vermont

Bailway dashed round a curve the other day, and rushed headlong into a herd of cattle blocking a crossing. Five animals were killed, but the train did not -The lady student in the Yale Law School

was appointed to make an argument in most court recently. A large audience was attracted, and she sustained her part with a high degree of credit. She is lescribed as very wemanly, and handsome withal.

—A writer in the Boston Transcript explains to his own satisfaction how the glass eaters chew and swallow glass. He thinks they educate their throats

as does the sword swallower, and then introduce a tube which receives the glass and holds it until it can be re-moved without detection. -The British Government have begun to dockyards and other works needful to turn that obscure

port into a naval station. This harbor is the only one in the British West Indies (except that of kingston, Jamaica) where steamers can go to the wharves to coal. -There is said to be in one of the German wards of Springfield, Mass., a liquor club called "Wissenschaftlichekartoffelpfannenkuchenverein." One of

the by-laws requires that a member must spell the name of the club after every drink. If he spells it correctly, he is sober enough and thirsty enough for another drink. -There is a pansy thief on the hill in Brooklyn. He goes from house to house very early in the morning and steals from each accessible hed or vase of paneles a plant or two. He has carried his curious thieving so far that there has been a general complaint,

and steps are being taken to arrest this unlawful lover of pansy blossoms -Several kinds of quadrupeds in the London Zoo suffer from corps on their feet, due to the hard fleors; and these produce horing ulcers which may ex-tend clear through the foot. Hernia occasionally afflicts the monkeys, and a tiger has lately been killed by an accumulation in his intestines of saw dust, swallowed with

his food. These are new diseases in menageries -The deepest boring yet made is said to be at Schladebach, near the line between Leipsic and Corbetha. It has been made by the Prussian Government for the purpose of secretaining the presence of coal, and was hored with dismond drills. Its depth is 1,390 metres, or 4,560 feet, its breadth at the bottom two aches, and at the top cleven tuches. The temperature at the bottom indicates 118º Fahr.

-A box was received at the Government Redemption Office the other day which contained scraps of burnt paper, which the sender said had been bills amounting to \$10,000, which had secidentally been burned and which he wanted redeemed. It did not take an expert long to determine that the contents of the box were pieces of common writing paper and a few two-dollar bills that had been burned and mixed.

-"Coup-y-gay-pacia-y-pony" was solemnly chosen a few days ago by Signor Sacchi, a member of the Common Council of Pavia, as the name of his newborn child, a little girl. Signor Spechi is a leading freethinker, and he was anxious that his daughter should be called by a name which no one could possiny sup-pose to be Christian. But the authorities interfered, and she has been named Pavia, after her native city.

-A Spanish vessel laden with molesses went ashore on the Florida coast some days ago, and all but one of the crew escaped, thanks to the the residents of that neighborhood. When the wreck broke up and casks of molasses began to come ashors, the Captain and the crew stood by with axes and broke them up as fast as they came within reach, refusing even the empty crass to the men who so recently helped save their lives.

-Aeronaut Wells of Indianapolis says that he once made an ascent from Buenos Ayres, and white far above the La Plata River saw the sun set. Soon after the wind ceased and the balloon went down to the water. He threw out all ballast, and then, sitting in the water. He threw out an unitable and then, such a height the tar. At this the hall on shot up to such a height that the sun, which had set hours before to the persons below him, again appeared. The effect was as if the sun was rising in the west.

-Deafness appears to be exceptionally prevalent in Kennetico county, Maine, and in Martha's ineyard. A recent scientific investigation of the matter shows that in both districts there is abundant ovi-dence of heredity and especially of atavism. In the lies affected there were also found blindness, insanity, idiocy, and deformity, and in some cases a long history of consanguineal marriages. In Martha's Vine-yard the distribution of deafness coincides with that of certain acits, and its eastern boundary is also the typhoid faver line.

-Tobacco blindness is becoming a common affliction. At present there are several persons under treatment for it at one London hospital. It first takes the form of color blindness, the sufferers who have smoked themselves into this condition using quite unable to distinguish the color of a piece red cloth held up before them. Sometimes the victim loses his evenight altogether. Although smoking is to a large extent the cause of the malady, and so gives it its name, heavy

drinking is also partly responsible.